Watchman & Hournal.

TERMS—\$2.00 per year, strictly in advance; or \$2.50 is not paid within three months.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1884.

WE publish to-day a letter from Frederick Billings declining to be a candidate for the governorship at the next election. Vermonters will hardly be willing to accept as final the reasons he gives why he should not be governor of the state. We believe that hopes and expectations have been excited among the people by the mention of his name in connection with the chief executive office, which will not be easily relinquished, and shall not be surprised if his letter is followed by a loud and imperative call from the voters to be their standard bearer, in spite of his scruples, in the coming canvass. He is Vermonter enough to maintain his citizenship in spite of powerful interests elsewhere, to yearn for the elevation and advancement of the state in all her interests and to contribute by speech, influence and princely works to the object of his patriotic desires. It is early yet to settle upon the personality of the candidate. When that time is fully come, if events and circumstances shall clearly point to Mr. Billings as the man after the people's own heart, we trust that they will call him and that his answer will be "Here am I." Mr. Billing's remarks in relation to the mountain and rotation rules should arrest the thoughtful attention of the

THE reactionary work of the Ohio democratic senatorial caucus was ratified Tuesday, the 15th instant, by the election of Henry B. Payne to succeed George H. Pendleton, whose term will expire March 3, 1885. If Mr. Payne lives out his senatorial term he will be an octogenarian at its expiration in 1891. The action of the Ohio democrats and of the New York democratic state department officers in facing backwards in the matter of a just and reasonable regulation of the civil service of a state or the nation, is supplemented by the introduction by democrats in the national house of representatives of two bills for the repeal of the civil service act passed a year ago. The action of the Ohio democrats is sharply criticised by the honest and outspoken press of that party in different parts of the Union. Some emphatic press notes of this character were printed in THE WATCHMAN last week. The following from the Louisville Courier-Journal is a sample of further expression of democratic sentiment: "Mr. Payne's nomination is the result of the most corrupt conspiracy ever organized in this country; and was compassed by the most extravagant use of money known to the legislative history of any state in the Union.'

Not a Parallel Case.

The Argus and Patriot's exhibiton of a bully's manners and "its assumption of knowledge" in its last issue, about opinions "which seem to overthrow" the Vermont corporation tax law, are entirely "characteristic." The opinion which, with habitual but transparent guile, it says "seems" to overthrow our tax law and "it is believed by many eminent jurists will be sustained by the full bench,' but in respect to which it does not take the trouble to enlighten its readers, "is believed by many eminent jurists" to have about as much to do with the Vermont law as an opinion in the celebrated Cock Robin case. So far THE WATCH-MAN's statement is as good as, and we believe better than, the dictum of the Argus, which has a habit of making sweeping assertions and treating as facts the things asserted. We are not surprised to learn that our courteous contemporary found the extracts from decisions of the federal supreme court, recently published in this paper, "dull" reading. The Argus has a faculty for getting on the wrong side of questions, legally and politically. In this matter of state taxation of corporations its fatality is especially conspicuous, and it is experiencing the common lot of newspapers whose course is determined by motives and principles other than those of right and justice. The more it flounders around, the deeper it sinks in the quagmire of its own creation. Any reading that conflicts with its wrong positions and exposes its inconsistencies and absurdities, it will very naturally find "dull." THE WATCHMAN will, however, in a truly fraternal spirit, strive to make its columns reasonably lively for its esteemed but somewhat squeamish contem-

It will be found that the California railroad tax cases, of which the San Mateo county was the leading one, could not have a parallel in any case that might come up under the Vermont law. The facts in the case may be of general interest. By the constitution of California, all taxable property in the state is to be taxed in proportion to its value, but in ascertaining its value as a basis for taxation a distinction is made between the property owned by individuals and that owned by railroad corporations. A mortgage is treated, for the purposes of taxation, "as an interest in the property affected thereby," and "except as to railroads and other quasi corporations," the value of the property affected, less the value of the security, is to be assessed and taxed to its owner, and the value of the security is to be assessed and taxed to its holder. This is by provision of an article in the state constitution. But by the same article "the franchise, roadway, road-bed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads operated in more than one county" are to be assessed at their actual value

about twenty-five miles are in San Mateo county. For the fiscal year 1881-82 the state board of equalization assessed the property of this road at \$11,789,915, or at the rate of \$16,500 a mile, and apportioned \$414,150 to San Mateo county, according to the ratio of the mileage in that county to the entire mileage of the road in the state. Upon the amount thus apportioned taxes were levied, for the collection of which the county sued the railroad. There was a mortgage of \$3000 a mile on the entire property of the railroad, but its property was assessed at its entire value, independently of the mortgage. Here was a direct discrimination between property belonging to a railroad and the property of individuals. The same discrimination was also made in favor of the property of railroad corporations operated only in one county, and of corporations of various kinds holding and using property in more than one county. That is to say, the property of railroads doing business in more than one county was as sessed at its full value, with no deduction for the mortgage; but the property of individuals, and of railroads doing business only in one county, and of corporations of various kinds, except railroads, holding and using property in more than one county, was assessed at its value, less any mortgage there might be upon it. This discrimination the railroad claimed was unjust and unlawful. The tax levied on this unequal assessment was purely a property tax. The tax levied on the railroads by the Vermont law is on gross receipts and is in the nature of a franchise tax. In showing that the California constitution made an unjust and unlawful discrimination, denying "the equal protection of the laws" under the fourteenth amendment, Judge Field explained, what has been established beyond reasonable dispute, that uniformity and equality in taxation do not require that all kinds of property must be taxed alike, or that if one kind of business is taxed, every other kind of business in the state must be taxed also. Real property, he said, may be taxed at one rate, personal property at another rate. Taxation on business in the form of a license may vary according to calling, or occupation, or extent of business transacted, but there must be uniformity of charges with respect to the same calling or occupation. But these cases of admitted variation in the mode and rate of taxation, he reasoned, were no answer to the discrimination complained of in the railroad case. If property is taxed, it must be taxed uniformly. If business is taxed, all business of the same kind must be taxed. If a license is exacted from liquorsellers, uniformity and equality does not demand that the family grocery dealer be also required to pay a license, but that every liquor-seller without discrimination shall be required to pay the license. There may be discrimination in the subjects of taxation, but persons of the same class and property of the same kind must genmon burden. This is the tenor of Judge Field's decision as to uniformity and equality of taxation. As regards corporations, Cooley on Taxation says that special rules are generally made. The method of taxation and what shall be taken as the measure of the tax are in the discretion of the legislature. Sometimes the franchise is specifically taxed, sometimes the capital, or capital stock, sometimes the tangible property, and so on. When the supreme court has decided this case, pre-

districts in which the roads are laid. No

deduction is allowed for any mortgages

on the property. The Southern Pacific

railroad extends south-easterly from San Francisco. Seven hundred and eleven

miles in length are in the state, of which

Question of Larger Than Party

Interest.

cisely what the law is will appear. Spec-

ulations based on Judge Field's opinion

are therefore premature; still it is evident

from the general tenor of his opinion and

from the following extract in relation to the

power of a state to tax, that, even if he is

sustained, the Vermont law will not fail.

"It is undoubtedly true," he says, "that

the power of taxation possessed by the

state may be exercised upon any sub-

ject within her jurisdiction and to any

extent not prohibited by the constitution

of the United States. As stated by the

supreme court, 'it may touch property in

every shape-in its natural condition, in

its manufactured form and in its various

mutations. And the amount of the tax-

ation may be determined by the value of

the property, or its use, or its capacity, or

its productiveness. It may touch busi-

ness in the almost infinite forms in which

it is conducted-in professions, in com-

merce, in manufactures, and in transpor-

tation. Unless restrained by provisions

of the federal constitution, the power of

the state as to the mode, form and extent

of taxation is unlimited, when the sub-

jects to which it applies are within her

jurisdiction.""

The Vermont Chronicle, in a recent ssue, fittingly pointed out that in a state where parties are so unequally divided as in Vermont, a nomination for governor by the party in power is equivalent to an election, and for that reason that the selection of a candidate by that party is not a matter simply of party interest, but becomes of general concern to those who are interested in the well-being of the state. It is this fact, we suppose, that explains and justifies the extraordinary anxiety of our democratic neighbor, the Argus and Patriot, that the republican party shall not nominate for governor one who is, from its point of view, such a disreputable member of society as Frederick Billings, and that moves The Chronicle, on the other hand, which forms a Mr. Edmunds is not eminently fit to

suppose that its readers of all political opinions will regard with satisfaction the favorable mention which has been made of Mr. Billings' name. We do not deny that a democratic, partisan paper has a solid interest in the selection of a republican candidate for governor, and we recognize much more that the interests for which a religious paper stands, may lead it to have a concern in the same. By all means, let every interest in the state express itself freely as to its preferences, and the ground of them, and the outcome of it will be the selection of that candidate who most accurately represents the average wish of the public. We hold that the people of Vermont by an overwhelming majority, if their sentiments can be got at, are a political community which desires to be represented by a man of the type of Mr. Billings. The fact that the readers of The Chronicle entertain such a desire goes, so far forth, to confirm our opinion. The fact that the Argus and Patriot opposes him strengthens it much more. It remains to be seen if the voice of the people can find expression, and if it can, whether it will indicate any change in the sound heart of the state.

Notes and Comments.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "We fee authorized to announce that the election of a democratic president is again post-

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Senator Pendleton is the first democratic victim of civil-service reform. You don't eatch our Missouri Vest fooling with that sort of thing. 'A democrat for every office, and an office for every democrat,' is good enough civil-service reform for him."

BOSTON HERALD: " Senator Edmunds is the best man on the republican side of the senate to stand first in the line of succession to the presidency. If the democrats keep up their foolishness, the people will be very apt to emphasize their determination to secure civil-service reform by promoting the Vermont statesman to

CINCINNATI NEWS-JOURNAL: "We frankly confess we do not like the taste of the crow, but, sauced as it is with necessity and good company, crow isn't so bad after Nine-tenths of the democratic papers and people of Ohio are partaking of the dish with us, and now that we have tried it, we find the bird isn't so black or tough as he is painted. Waiter, another small, very small, piece of the crow."

BOSTON HERALD: "Senator-elect Payne has given himself a mild presidential boom among the dodging democrats. He can blow hot from one side of his mouth and cold from the other; cry good Lord and good devil with equal unction; favors a tariff for revenue and also for protection; is devoted to reform, but ag'in its application. Mr. Payne would be a capital candidate to stretch out the line of democratic blunders toward the crack of

THE London Times says that the continued depression in trade is a puzzle to the community. The revival of 1879 was but temporary, and merchants now compeared altogether or are extremely small, while great industries are admittedly in distress, and nowhere is there real prosperity. But it is merely the speculative rade which is depressed. The hand-tomouth trade is fully maintained. The chief cause of the lengthened depression, the writer thinks, is to be found in the series of bad harvests.

BURLINGTON CLIPPER: "It is very evident that the sentiment of this community is plainly in favor of Frederick Billings for governor. His unquestionsble integrity, his liberality, and especially, most generous donations to our principal institution of learning, places us under strong obligations to him, and should he consent to allow his name to be used for this high office, it would be a most difficult task to find the man that would dare claim the honor, and much more difficult, to obtain it. It is about time the 'East Side' found a man of ability if they are to furnish the next governor. We have had light weights enough from that section. Mr. Billings possesses the requisite ability to make him one of Vermont's most brilliant governors."

NEW YORK TIMES: "The salve of afterdinner oratory is to be applied to the wound in the Ohio democracy caused by the nomination of Mr. Payne. That gentleman is reported to have ordered a spread for six hundred persons, to which members of the legislature and a number of the prominent politicians of the state are to be invited. The mouths of the foes of the prospective senator will be closed with terrapin and canvas-back, and those of his advocates will be opened with champagne and still Catawba. If the guests are well selected, and they all come, the device will work for the state of Ohio. But unless Mr. Payne can give a series of dinners to all the independent democrats from the Ohio to the Columbia, he will not stop the expression of the in dignation which his election by the Standard Oil Company has aroused."

EDMUND HUDSON in his Washington letter to the Boston Herald says : " It will be well for observant readers to make a note of the fact that Senator Edmunds is now taking a more active part in party management than ever before. He retains the presidency of the senate; he takes the chairmanship of the caucus; he makes speeches which define the party policy; he would be president this year if Arthur were to die. More is heard of his availability than ever before. There is not to be found any person who dares to say that and apportioned to the counties, cities and different estimate of that gentleman, to be president. I wish the voters every-

where knew, as well as those who have the confidence of Mr. Edmunds know, what broad, wise and splendid measures of national development would be certain to receive an impetus if Mr. Edmunds were made the next president. What a pity it is that the voters of the country cannot secure the election of such a man without waiting on the schemes and interests of a few scores of politicians, who control the machines and who may prevent the nomination of Mr. Edmunds or of any man who is thoroughly satisfactory to the country. The friends of Mr. Edmunds should take fresh courage from his slightly changed attitude, which makes him more prominent in council and in management and which tends to bring him the support of active party workers who have hitherto held aloof."

Mr. Billings Declines.

The following letter explains itself: 267 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, January 18, 1884.

NEW YORK, January 18, 1884.)

Hon. James Barrett, Rutland, Vermont:

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your very kind letter, I beg to say, I have noticed that several papers of the state, with allusions to myself altogether too flattering, have prominently connected my name with the next gubernatorial election. It is hardly modest for a man to decline an office before it is tendered, yet I trust I may be pardoned in saying thus early, I am not a candidate and have not the slightest desire for any political office whatever and candesire for any political office whatever and candesire for any political office whatever and can-not under any circumstances allow my name to be used in connection with the gubernatorial

nomination.

Aside from my own feelings in the matter, there would be, if not an impropriety, certainly a great inconvenience, in putting a man in that office who for business purposes and education of children, has his winter residence here in New York. The time of the governor belongs to the state, and though the work of belongs to the state, and though the belongs to the state, and though the work of his office is very moderate, he can find many ways outside of his strictly technical du-ties to promote the interests and good name of the commonwealth. In this respect, and more useful and the office much more hon-orable, if we could get rid of the one-term rule. If that rule is to be insisted on so long as the governor is elected for two years, why not change the constitution and get back to annual elections? Then the governor hold-ing office for two years would have the oppor-tunity of two legislatures for carrying out any policy he might deem for the nublic good policy he might deem for the public good. Now the governor meets a legislature whose members, like himself, are generally elected for one term, and when the next legislature meets he goes out of office. This cheapens the executive place and exposes the state to crude legislation.

egislation.
When the constitutional change was made, When the constitutional change was made, I thought it a wise one; but, under the working of the biennial system, the old way was better, and I shall be glad when the people of Vermont, divided by the Green Mountain range, and not coming together often enough, again send up their representatives to the Capitol every year. And then I shall be still more glad if, in filling high offices, they will altogether forget the mountain range, think never of locality but only of worth and fitness, and never be in haste to make changes when worth never be in haste to make changes when worth and fitness are found

Thanking you and all other friends most heartly for kind expressions,

I am, sincerely yours, FREDERICK BILLINGS

Forty-Eighth Congress. TUESDAY, January 15 .- The senate discusse

the Anthony resolution regarding retalistory legislation by the United States to meet the ex-clusion of healthful American meats from for-eign countries, but reached no decision. The Mexican reciprocity treaty was debated at length in executive session....Bills, resolu-tions and memorials were presented in the house, and the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi river was discussed at considerable length in committee of the whole.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.—The senate passed Mr. Hoar's electoral count bill without debate. The new joint rules, slightly amended, were adopted, and the Mexican reciprocity treaty was further discussed in executive session... The Mississippi river appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole and reported back to the house. Final action, however, was not reached.

THURSDAY, January 17 .- In the senate, a communication was received from ex-Senator Kellogg of Louisiana, denying that he accepted Kellogg of Louisians, denying that he accepted a bribe for accelerating the passage of the Texas Pacific ratiroad land grant bill and asking for an investigation of the charges. The Mexican reciprocity treaty debate was continued in executive session and will be closed at four o'clock this afternoon... The house passed the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for continuing the work of improvement on the Mississippi river by a vote of two hundred and fifteen to sixty-four. Bills amending the patent laws river by a vote of two hundred and fifteen to sixty-four. Bills amending the patent laws and making all public roads and highways post-routes were passed.

FRIDAY, January 18 .- In the senate, the committee on foreign relations reported favorably the bill prohibiting the importation of opium into the United States from China, and its ex-portation from this country to China. A vote was reached on the Mexican reciprocity treaty, and it was rejected thirty-nine to twenty, not the necessary two-thirds. An adjournment was taken until Monday... The house in com-mittee of the whole discussed the Fitz-John Porter bill.

SATURDAY, January 19.—The senate was not in session... The session of the house was de-voted exclusively to a debate on the Fitz-John Porter bill, several speeches being made for and against it.

Financial Statement of Washington County. George W. Reed, treasurer, in account with

Washington county

Cash on hand January 1, 1883. S1,687
April 71, 1893. cash received for old windows sold.
April 21, 1883. cash received for old windows sold.
December 11, 1893. cash received from state treasurer for peddler's license. 50
Cash received for balance of interest to January 1, 1894. 56 CREDIT. y amount of orders paid in 1883... y account of insurance on county buildir y salary and expenses of treasurer... muary 1, 1884, balance to new account...

treasurer of Washington county, as above, this 1st day of January, 1884. MRLVILLE E. SMILIE, Auditor.

We have examined the foregoing settlemen the treasurer's account, and approve the me. We further find there is due the county for rest of town clerk's office the sum of \$100, and there is an outstanding indebtedness of the county to the sum of \$100. county to the amount of \$207,34, for which orders have been drawn, but not presented to the treasurer for payment.

J. H. HASTINOS, J. Judges of J. M. Fisher, Washington Co. Court, Montpeller, January 5, 1884.

THE steamer City of Columbus of the Savan-This steamer City of Coulinous of the Savan-ah line of steamers, which left Boston the 7th, went ashore on Devil's Bridge at Gay-ead, Martha's Vineyard, and ninety-seven ves were lost. The following is Cap-ain S. E. Wright's statement: "The City lives were lost. The following is Cap-tain S. E. Wright's statement: "The City of Columbus left Boston at three P. M. on Thursday, the 17th. At fifteen minutes of four Thursday, the 17th. At fifteen minutes of four A. M., on Friday, Gayhead light bearing south half east, the vessel struck on the outside of Devil's Bridge buoy. The wind was blowing a gale, west by north. The vessel immediately filled and heeled over, the water breaking in and flooding the port side of the saloon. All the passengers excepting a few women and children came on deck, nearly all wearing life preservers. All the boats were cleared away, but immediately swamped. The majority of the passengers were washed overboard. Seven passengers left the vessel on a life raft and passengers left the vessel on a life raft and about forty more took to the rigging." The City of Columbus had fifty-nine first-class and twenty-two steerage passengers, about one-third of whom were ladies and children, and a rew of forty-five. Fifty-four first-class and fif-een steerage passengers and twenty-eight of the officers and crew were lost. She was one of the finest vessels on the coast and was built in 1878 by John Roach & Son at Chester, Pa. She was built of iron and thoroughly equipped and was rated A 1 for one hundred years. She was valued at \$300,000 and was insured for \$250,000.

Rise and Growth of a Thriving Business.

The history of man's devisings is very like the history of man himself. Millions come into the world but few are "the immortal names that were not born to die." The fate of mechanical invention seems to be quite as hapless as any of its kindred progeny of man's brain. It is even possible that the law of "the survival of the fittest" is enforced with iron rigidity only against the bantlings of the inventive genius. But in spite of forbidding conditions the surviving children of this hardhanded but clear-brained parentage have usually developed into a stalwart and distinguished family which, like the steam engine with its collateral lines of descent, have made very useful citizens in the world of contrivances and have brought the greenest laurels back to the brain the received. very useful citizens in the world of contrivances and have brought the greenest laurels back
to the brain that conceived them. The Lane
Manufacturing Company of Montpeller is the
child of bright mechanical ideas which, by
their innate strength and hardihood, supplemented by vigorous and efficient business
tutelage, have asserted their rights and conquered the law of "survival" by producing
the "fittest" mechanical devices, embedied in
machinery constructed with the greatest mechanical perfection and with special adaptation to the rapid and skillful reduction of "the
forest primeval," the world over, to the diversified and increasing wants of civilization.

HISTORICAL.

Some twenty-five years ago Denis Lane owned and operated a saw and grist-mill at Plainfield. He had also an exceedingly primi-Planneid. He had also an exceedingly primitive machine shop, the principal tool in which was a crude engine lath. He manufactured shingle and lath machines which he sold to neighboring owners of mill privileges, and, circular saw-mills having then quite generally supplanted the old-time "up and down" affairs, he built one of these machines for his own use. The daying employed at that time for setting The device employed at that time for setting the log forward on the carriage for successive cuts of boards or planks was a screw-block at each end. Five turns of the screw were re-quired for an inch board, and for expeditious work a man at each screw was required. This was expensive, and the apparatus did not al ways work with the precision that was desirable for the perfect sawing of lumber. Mr. Lane directed his wits to providing a remedy for these economic and mechanical defects. The result of his studies was a device by means of which the sawyer himself could "set" the log for successive cuttings. A rack and pinion and a ratchet worked by a forked lever, arranged with due regard to the result to be accomplished, were the mechanical appliances employed. The rack was first attached to arms extending back from near each end of the setways work with the precision that was desiracomprished, were the mechanical appliances employed. The rack was first attached to arms extending back from near each end of the setbeam or slide. To a horizontal shaft fitted with pinions meshing into the racks the rachet and lever were attached. There was a series or nest of ratchets, the number of teeth in each regulating the different thicknesses of lumber to be sawed. With other minor de-vices to render this mechanism operative, by means of a horizontal extension of the ratchet lever the sawyer standing at his post in front of the mill performed without any appreciable addition to his labors the work that two assistants were needed to do with the screw-blocks This device worked successfully, and the ventor, with a wise regard for the future, t out his first patent on a "Lever Set Saw-Mill." A model of this original device is preserved. A comparison between this embodiment of the first crude idea and the latest improved and perfected mill is highly suggestive of the pos-sibilities of development that lie in a new and useful invention with a fertile brain and business ability and energy behind it.

INTRODUCING THE LEVER SETS. Having satisfied himself of the complete utility of his invention, Mr. Lane began to cast about for opportunities to turn it to account.
One of the first he made was put into the mill at Montpelier which afterwards became the property of the Lane Manufacturing Company. In the spring of 1862 he took a lever set in his wagon and started out to seek his fortune.
He went North, exhibiting his invention to mill owners along the route, but they exhibited He went North, exhibiting his invention to mill owners along the route, but they exhibited a dogged determination not to be beguiled into giving the new fangled notion a trial even. Finally, at Newport, he found a credulous lumberman willing to listen and to examine, and to consent to have the device attached to his mill on trial. He was not willing to have it removed and after one day's trial Mr. Lane received the first proceeds of his invention, to wit, some old iron, a bedstead and a time note. While he was attaching his invention to the Newport mill, a mill proprietor Mr. Lane received the first proceeds of his invention, to wit, some old iron, a bedstead and a time note. While he was attaching his invention to the Newport mill, a mill proprietor in an adjoining town, with many expressions of disgust, voluntarily and very emphatically apprised Mr. Lane that he need not attempt to sell him "one of the darned things," or even ask him to give it a trial. Six months later he was the voluntary purchaser of a lever set, for cash. There was a general prejudice against cash. There was a general prejudice against the invention and the few who consented to give it a trial, though refusing to allow it to be taken away, were nevertheless not eager to pay. By degrees the merits of the apparatus became known and appreciated, and the demand for it outgrew the inventor's limitedicapacity to supply. He moved to Movember 1. supply. He moved to Montpelier and, December 1, 1863, bought of B. F. Buxton the foundry and machine shop occupying a portion of the site of the present works. Stoves, plows, watersite of the present works. Stoves, plows, water-wheels etc., had been made there and the general custom work of a small country establishment done, under various ownerships and conditions, since 1832. Here he began the manufacture of saw mills with his set works, and also supplied the latter to attach to othe

THE PLANT.

At the time of Mr. Lane's purchase the "plant" consisted of a foundry, a wood building twenty-eight feet by sixty feet, and a machine shop, also of wood, thirty feet by forty feet, two stories high. The equipment consisted of the usual tools and appurtenances of a small country foundry and machine shop. The force, all told was, E. M. Guernsey, foreman, M. C. Guernsey and Asyon Bancroft. The plant all told was, E. M. Guernsey, foreman, M. C. Guernsey and Aaron Bancroft. The plant now is, a foundry sixty feet by eighty-six feet; blacksmith shop fifty by sixty feet; two machine shops, one, one hundred and thirty-five feet by fifty feet, the other fifty-five feet by thirty-five feet; wood shop forty feet by eighty feet; setting up and pattern shops one hundred and thirty-five feet by fifty feet, being the second story of the larger machine shop; a basement and attic of similar dimensions, for storage of sand, iron, castings, wood and lumbasement and attic of similar dimensions, for storage of sand, iron, castings, wood and lumber; a pattern house twenty-four feet by seventy-two feet and an office twenty-four feet by fifty-six feet. These buildings are chiefly brick, substantially built and arranged with reference to convenience and economy in manufacturing. The works are heated by steam and protected against fire not only by effective apparatus but also by a discipline that exacts order, neatness and watchfulness, and reduces to practice the wisdom of the maxim "an ounce of prevention is worth a maxim, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The equipment has reference to dispatch and the highest attainable excel-lence in the manufactures. The machinery is lence in the manufactures. The machinery is therefore the best obtainable and embodies the latest improvements. The area of shop-room, every square inch of which is thickly occupied, is a fair measure of the extent of the occupied, is a fair measure of the extent of the equipment. The force of three men has grown to about one hundred. The first week's wages paid was \$18. The first months' business, including a mill partly finished when Mr. Lane bought the works and stock, was \$393-33, and the twelfth, \$1,584-82. During that year he built thirteen complete board mills, and sixteen set works for other mills.

NEW PARTNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

NEW PARTNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

The set works had been greatly improved, the idea more fully developed, the mechanical construction simplified and compacted. In 1865 General P. P. Pitkin, whose great capacity for business and indomitable push had won him honors and gained him successive promotions in the quartermaster's department of the army of the Potomac, proved his business sagacity and his confidence in the undeveloped possibilities of this invention by entering into a partnership with Mr. Lane. The association then had the essential elements of success, a meritorious invention for which there was an active and growing demand, an ample field, a bright mechanical originating power, an energetic and chanical originating power, an energetic and capable business management. This strong combination was soon after reinforced by the admission of J. W. Brock to the partnership, with his energy and ample capital, and under the firm name of Lane, Pitkin & Brock, barring some slight interruptions in 1868, the business was conducted till 1873, when the organization was conducted thi 1870, when the organization was made perpetual under a special act of incorporation, and took the name of the Lane Manufacturing Company. Mahlon Taplin, a clerk in the office under the former style of the firm, was for some time secretary of the corporation. By his tact and enthusiasm he contributed materially to the introduction and sales of the manufactures of the company. sales of the manufactures of the In 1882 General Pitkin purchased Mr. Brock interest. The corporate management at the present time is: Denis Lane, presi-dent, the mechanical man of the company; P. P. Pitkin, vice-president and general business manager; C. P. Pitkin, secretary and treasurer, whose responsible and laborious duties include the extensive correspondence of

the company, negotiating sales, keeping ac the company, negotiating sales, keeping ac counts, management of finances and the general supervision of the office work. Frank I. Pitkin is time-keeper and paymaster, and assistant in the general management. The great amount of clerical work involved in the correspondence necessitates the employment of a stenographer whose duties are efficiently performed by W. P. Phelps. E. M. Guernsey, the veteran mechanical superintendent, has seen, and been an important agent in, the rise and progress of this business. His connection with the mechanical history of the locality runs back four decades and antedates that of any inback four decades and antedates that of any inback four decades and components or among its dividual, either in the corporation or among its employes. And yet Mr. Guernsey would hardly be called an old man. The fact is he hardly be called an old man. The fact is he was an exceedingly young apprentice to the machine and foundry business. His father was an employe and foreman in the works which preceded Mr. Lane's purchase, and "Ed.," at the mature age of six years, began his career as a "greasy mechanic" by cleaning castings to earn money for such occasions as the Fourth of July. Here he learned his trade, and, under the different proprietors, has worked continuously. He was one of Mr. Lane's original three, and has grown up and into the business of manufacturing the company's mills and machinery. George L. Lane, the foreman of the foundry, was promoted to that position at a comparatively recent period, and has developed a marked degree of skill and efficiency in the management of his department. Aside from a craftsman's expertness and a supervisor's tact, in his methods of so classiment. Aside from a crafteman s expertness and a supervisor's tact, in his methods of so classifying an almost endless variety of patterns that he can pick out any particular piece in the dark, he displays his capacity for system and appreciation of its advantages. The heads of the business and mechanical departments show a wise regard for the future in training up their helps and probable successors in the up their heirs and probable successors in the way they should go in order to perpetuate a spleudid patrimony.

MANUFACTURES. Lane's patent lever-set saw-mills forms the

Lane's patent lever-set saw-mills forms the cornerstone of the company's business and prosperity. From the rude affair first fabricated in Plainfield it has developed into a machine which is simplicity itself, but which embodies all those devices that long experience has suggested for the perfect and expeditious sawing of lumber into any shape and from logs of any length or diameter. The ratchet of the set works, which was originally designed for setting a log forward by quarters of inches, with a single dog, has been improved from time to time till now a log is accurately set by one-fourths, one-eighths and one-sixteenths of an inch, with an independent dog for each thickness; the wedge which was used to throw out from the uprights the taper end of long logs in sawing timber has been replaced by adjustable uprights; dogs and dogging devices for holding logs from the top, underside, or ends, for holding frosty logs and logs too crooked to lie still, for holding them while they are sliced down, without turning, into dimensions of unvarying evenues and thickness till the "which is and proceed to the still, be evenues and thickness till the "which is till the "which he for holding them while they are sliced down, without turning, into dimensions of unvarying evenness and thickness till the "slab" becomes a strip of bark, dogs that are instantaneously set and hold the largest or most slippery log with the grip of a bull canine have been devised to take the place of the murder-ous affairs formerly hammered into the rind of a log with a bludgeon, and which besides dea log with a bludgeon, and which besides de-facing or destroying lumber were often as det-rimental to morals on the last cut as they were to saws. Time formerly lost in moving back the slide-beam to take a fresh log is saved by a simple contrivance by means of which the sawyer, while running back the car-riage after the last cut, by the pressure of his foot throws back the slide-beam by power, or by the same means may bring it forward. A late and valuable improvement, especially for the heavier sawing and longer carriages, is the substitution of a wire rope feed for the rack the heavier sawing and longer carriages, is the substitution of a wire rope feed for the rack and pinion. Besides the single mills adapted to ordinary sawing the company makes huge double mills, constructed so that one saw runs above the other. These are designed for cutting the forest monarchs of the South and South America, and the largest size is capable of distributions of the same sawings. South America, and the largest size is capable of slitting into planks mahogany saplings exceeding five feet in diameter. Every improvement has been covered by patents. The validity of the original patent has been thoroughly fought out in the United States courts and infringers brought into subjection to Mr. Lane's broad claim. The "Monitor" turbine water-wheel a patented invention of Mr. Lane's a broad claim. The "Monitor" turbine water-wheel, a patented invention of Mr. Lane's, a machine that exhaustively utilizes the energy of falling water, is also made by this com-pany. Appreciating the desirability of fur-nishing manufacturers with all the machinery for preparing lumber for market, the company several years ago began the construction of planers for lumber and timber, jointers and matchers, clamberd machiners, for sawing planers for lumber and timber, jointers and matchers, clapboard machinery—for sawing and dressing—shingle and lath machines, and other articles used about a saw-mill, besides keeping for sale a full line of saws, belting and similar mill supplies. While none of these machines are distinctively the invention of Mr. Lune, their mechanism throughout bears evidence of his genius for discerning the plain, direct way, with the least complexity and by the employment of the safest and most stable devices, for doing anyeafest and most stable devices, for doing any thing that pertains to lumber manufacturing— securing a maximum of successful execution at a minimum of cost and of mechanical append ages. The shingle machine is practically the nvention of Mr. Lane and he has patent on the adaptation of some of the me-chanical agencies he has used in this machine. The carriage is moved by a compound crank motion, with a very quick return stroke which operates without jar or shock. Even when naking forty cuts a minute the machine works making forey cats a minute the machine works easily, without any liability to rapid wear or without any danger of moving the block from its position between the set-rolls. In making these various machines, the company is running its full force on full time, with extra work evenings. Its orders are in excess of its capacity to manufacture. ty to manufacture.

The weekly pay roll of the company is more than \$1,000. The annual out-put is about one hundred and twenty five saw-mills—besides a large number of set-works, and carriages and set-works, for other mills—from fifty to seventy-five planers, about one hundred and fifty shingle machines, many sets of clapboard ma-chinery, lath machines, matchers, edgers, clip-pers, water-wheels and other minor articles of manufacture. A large item in the busi-ness of the company is furnishing mills with shafting, pulleys, gearing, etc. Ten years ago ten thousand feet of lumber in ten hours was the maximum capacity of a mill; twenty-five thousand feet of boards and thirty-five thousand feet to fifty thousand feet of bill timber in ten hours, the capacity of the mills timber in ten hours, the capacity of the mills made to-day, is the suggestive record of the progress made in ten years. It is also worthy of note that the company has invariably paid its workmen their week's wages every Saturday night. It is considerate towards its employes and shows its appreciation of long and faithful service. In consequence it has a fine corps of mechanics, devoted to its interests and jealous of its good name. Many of these men have been a long time in the service of the company and to their years of accumulated skill and experience is attributable a due share of the perfection in the manufactures which has made them universally sought for and brought them unsolicited orders from the remotest parts of unsolicited orders from the remotest parts of the earth. Wherever a new lumber region is opened up, these mills are sought. Cuba and South America demand the double machines South America demand the double machines for sawing mahogany and for reducing other valuable timber to lumber. They are sent to Russia, Germany and other nations of Europe, to Egypt and to distant Japan. These orders come unsolicited, the merits of the machines effectively pleading their own cause. The British government ordered one for use at the Woolwich arsenal, and the South Eastern railway company, the largest in England, another for its works in London. The foundation for this mill was built up from the bed tion for this mill was built up from the bed rock, of masonry cemented and solidified by concrete and capped by two inches of solid lead,—and this seems to be a not inapt type of the foundation which this company by its mechanical genius, business management, perfection in the means of manufacturing and in the quality of its manufactures, has built for itself

IRA SHERMAN of Danby, a notorious char-acter, who was indicted at the September term of the county court, was after long search arrested the 15th. He had cut out a good sized apartment in a hay mow, where he was pro-vided with buffalo robes and blankets; and from this boudoir there was a hole or passage way where he could crawl under the barn floor. In following this the officers had to cut the planks and take them up in order to get at him. After doing this and probing the hole with a pitchfork a few times, Mr. Sherman decided to come out and surrender.

CHEAP DOCUMNUTS —Three cups sifted flour, one cup sugar, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon or any kind of spice, a very little salt, one measure each of acid and soda (or two beaping teaspoonfuls acid and one moderately heaping teaspoonful soda) of Horsford's Bread Prepa tion; sift all together; wet with milk, roll out thin, and fry in boiling lard. Make them pretty stiff or they will soak fat.